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SEP 1 4 1994

Warren D. Hannah

Director, Federal Regulatory Relations United and Central Telephone Companies

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION OFFICE OF SECRETARY

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September 14, 1994

Mr. William F. Caton Acting Secretary Federal Communications Commission 1919 M Street, N.W. Room 222 Washington, D.C. 20554

RE: In

In the Matter of Price Cap Performance Review for Local Exchange Carriers, CC Docket No. 94-1

Dear Mr. Caton,

Today, the undersigned and the following representatives of Sprint Corporation participated in a meeting to discuss issues in the above referenced docket:

Mr. Jim Sichter

Mr. Ric Kapka

Mr. John Ivanuska

Mr. Pete Sywenki

Participating from the Common Carrier Bureau's Tariff Division were:

Mr. Dan Grosh

Ms. Joanne Wall

Mr. Anthony Bush

Mr. Alex Belinfante

Information on the attached pages, relative to Sprint's comments and reply comments submitted on May 9 and June 29, 1994, respectively, was discussed. Sprint asks that this information be added as part of the record in this matter.

Sincerely,

Warren D. Hannah

#### Attachment

cc: Mr. Jay C. Keithley, SUMC, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Alan J. Sykes, SUMC, Kansas City

All participants

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# SPRINT PRICE CAP REFORM OBJECTIVES

#### **OBJECTIVE**

#### **Achieved Through:**

- INCREASED CONSUMER BENEFITS
- INCREASED INCENTIVES FOR PRODUCTIVITY/INFRA-STRUCTURE INVESTMENT
- MEASURED STEPS TO ENHANCE LEC's COMPETITIVENESS

- Access Rate Reductions Greater Than Existing Price Cap Plan
- Higher Productivity Offset
- Elimination Of Sharing
- Immediate Implementation Of Zone Density
- Targeted Reductions To High Density Zone Rates
- Transport Residual Interconnection Charge (RIC) Phaseout

# SPRINT PRICE CAP REFORM PLAN OVERVIEW

- 5 Year Plan
- Incremental Modification Of Existing Price Cap Plans
  - More far-reaching access reform (e.g., USTA proposal) not appropriate or necessary at this time

#### Key Changes To The Existing Price Cap Plan

- 4.5% Productivity Offset
- 2% Upfront Rate Reduction
- Elimination Of Sharing/Lower Formula Adjustment Mark (LFAM)
- Immediate Implementation Of Zone Density
- RIC Phase-down
- Per Line Cap For CCLC

#### PRODUCTIVITY PROPOSAL

- Retain The 2.8% Base Productivity Factor
- Add A Consumer Productivity Dividend (CPD) Of 1.7%
  - CPD to be targeted to transport RIC reductions
  - When, and if, RIC is completely phased out, CPD applied to all remaining price cap services
- If, As Sprint Advocates, The Commission Adopts A Per Line Cap For The CCLC, The Base Productivity Factor Of 2.8% Should Be Reduced To 2.0%
  - Based on AT&T's estimate that the per line cap equates to a .8% productivity offset relative to the existing corrective formula

#### **RIC PHASE DOWN METHODOLOGY**

- The Transport RIC Should Be Placed, By Itself, In A Separate Basket
  - The RIC could be redefined to exclude the 80% of tandem costs now incorporated into the RIC. If this is done, Sprint advocates that these tandem costs be moved to the local switching basket.
- The RIC Phasedown Would Be Effected Through The Following Process:
  - The 1.7% CPD would be applied to the LEC's base year revenue to determine the dollar value of the RIC reduction
  - The dollar value of the RIC reduction would be included as an exogenous cost change in calculating the PCI change for the transport RIC basket

#### RIC PHASEDOWN EXAMPLE

#### **Assume:**

**RIC = \$.005/Minute** 

MOU = 20,000,000

**RIC Base** 

Year Revenues (R) = \$100,000

RIC PCI = 100

**Total Price Cap Base Year Revenue = \$1,000,000** 

Inflation = 3.0%

**Productivity = 2.8%** 

#### **RIC PCI Calculation:**

 $PCI_t = PCI_{t-1} [1 + W (GN PPI - X) + \Delta Z/R]$ 

 $PCI_{t} = 100 [1 + .83 (3.0\% - 2.8\%) + (-$17,000/$100,000)]$ 

#### Where:

 $\Delta Z = 1.7\% \times 1,000,000 = $17,000$ 

W = (100,000 - 17,000)/100,000 = .83

 $PCI_{t} = 100 [1 + .00166 - .17]$ 

 $PCI_{t} = 83.166$ 

#### **RIC Rate Reduction:**

 $\Delta PCI = -16.834\%$ 

New RIC Rate = \$.004158/Minute

# RIC PHASEDOWN IMPACTS (SPRINT LTD)

RIC Revenues (1993)	<u>Total</u> \$81.7M	Total RIC Less Tandem Costs \$62.6M		
<b>Total Price Cap Revenues</b>	\$898M	\$898M		
Dollar Value Of CPD (1.7%)	\$15.3M	\$15.3M		
Annual Percent RIC Reduction Due To CPD	19%	24%		
Years Needed To Eliminate RIC	5.3	4.1		

# RIC PHASEDOWN IMPACTS (Industry)

RIC Revenues (1993)	<u>Total</u> \$2,618M	Total RIC Less Tandem Costs \$2,277M		
<b>Total Price Cap Revenues</b>	\$20,258M	\$20,258M		
Dollar Value Of CPD (1.7%)	\$344M	<b>\$344M</b>		
Annual Percent RIC Reduction Due To CPD	13%	15%		
Years Needed To Eliminate RIC	7.6	6.6		

#### 2% UPFRONT RATE REDUCTION

- Upfront Rate Reduction Calculated As 2% Of Base Year Revenues
- Dollar Value Of Upfront Rate Reduction Targeted To:
  - Zone 1 and Zone 2 dedicated and tandem switched transport rates
    - » Proposed rates must meet criteria for below band filings (i.e., must equal or exceed average variable costs)
    - » LEC's not required to price down to floor price (i.e., the plan provides an opportunity to price transport services more competitively; it does not mandate a LEC to reduce transport rates if the LEC believes existing rates are already competitive)

#### AND/OR

- Reductions to the CCLC
- Sprint's Proposal Requires Immediate Implementation Of Zone Density
  - No prerequisite of operational expanded interconnection
  - Applicable to Tier 2 as well as Tier 1 Companies

# METHODOLOGY FOR FLOWING THROUGH 2% UPFRONT RATE REDUCTION

- Zones Initialized For Switched and Special Transport Services
  - DS1
  - DS3
  - Tandem Switched Transport
- Dollar Value of Upfront Rate Reduction Calculated As 2% of Total Base Year Price Cap Revenues (R)
- Proposed Transport Rate Reductions Require Cost Showing That The Proposed Rate Equals or Exceeds Average Variable Costs (below band filing requirement)
- Dollar Value of Rate Reductions Calculated Using Base Year Demand
  - Treated as exogenous cost change in trunking basket PCI
  - SBIs of non-zone density service categories not affected
- If Dollar Value of Proposed Transport Rate Reductions Is Less Than Dollar Value of 2% Upfront Rate Reduction, Remainder is Applied To The Common Line Basket
  - Treated as exogenous cost change in reducing Common Line PCI

# 2% Up-Front Reduction / Zone Density Example

R(t-1) = 200,000,000

2% = 4,000,000

	Current Rates No Zone Density	Price Floor (avg. var cost)		<b>Proposed Rates</b>		Revenue Reduction  (proposed - current)		
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 1	Zone 2	<u>Total</u>
VG	\$240	\$110	\$220	\$150	\$230	\$425,000	\$125,000	\$550,000
DS1	\$830	\$370	\$740	\$400	\$750	\$700,000	\$375,000	\$1,075,000
DS3	\$5,900	\$2,630	\$5,260	\$2,700	\$5,300	\$250,000	\$150,000	\$400,000
TST	\$ .002	\$.0009	\$ .018	\$ .001	\$.0019	\$500,000	\$150,000	\$650,000
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						\$1,875,000	\$800,000	\$2,675,000

Amount Available for CCL Reduction = \$4,000,000 - \$2,675,000 = \$1,325,000

### **Consumer Benefit**

### Long Distance Volumes Have Increased Significantly

- Between 1Q88 And 1Q94, Sprint, AT&T And MCI Long Distance Minutes Increased From 41.3 Billion Per Quarter To 72 Billion Per Quarter.

## As Long Distance Prices Declined Substantially

- During The Same Period, Revenue Per Minute Of Sprint, MCI And AT&T Declined From 25.61¢ to 18.43¢.

Driven Partly By An Approximate 5.11¢ Decline In LD Access Expense/MOU

### Consumer Benefit (cont'd.)

**Declining Long Distance Access Expenses Result From Three Factors:** 

- Access Efficiencies (e.g., Hubbing/Grooming, etc.)
- LEC Net Access Rate Reductions
- IXC Product Mix (e.g., Selling Proportionally More VPN)

BOC Net Access Rate Reductions Have Totaled 1.39¢/MOU Between 1988 And 1992.

Access Charge Reductions Accounted For Approximately 20% Of Total Long Distance Price Reductions Experienced During The 1988-1994 Time Period.

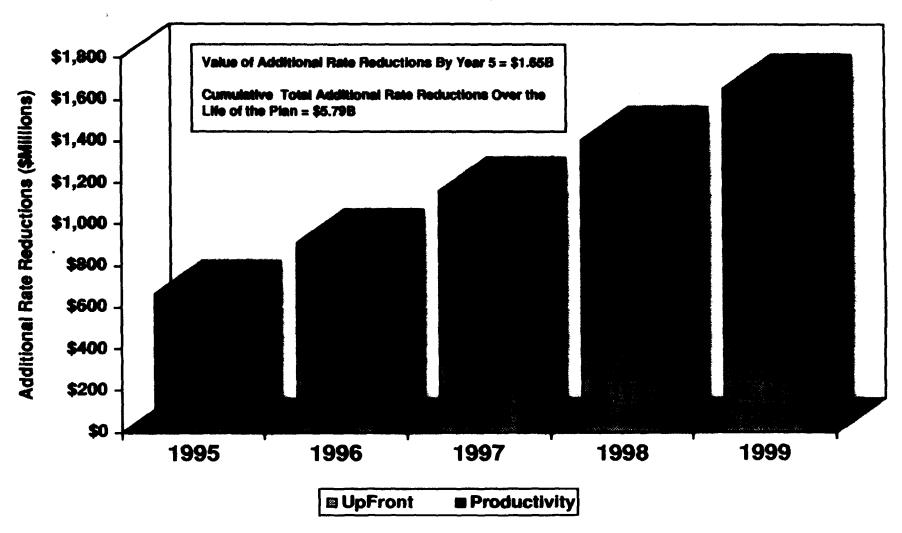
## Consumer Benefit (cont'd.)

LEC Net Access Rate Reductions Since 1988 Led To Consumer Benefits (Lower Long Distance Prices) Of Approximately \$3.7 Billion During 1993.

Sprint Price Cap Proposal Reductions Would Exceed Reductions Under The Current Plan By An Additional \$5.97 Billion Over The 1995-1999 Time Period.

# Access Rate Reductions Under The Sprint Price Cap Plan

#### Compared to the Existing Price Cap Plan\*



<sup>\*</sup> Based on Total Industry 1993 Price Cap Revenues of \$20.6B

# ACCESS RATE REDUCTIONS UNDER THE SPRINT PRICE CAP PLAN Compared to the Existing Price Cap Plan \*

Value Of 2% Upfront Rate Reduction

\$413M

Value Of Higher Productivity Offset (4.5% vs. 3.3%)

- Annual Rate Reduction

\$248M

- Rate Reductions Over 5 Years

\$1,240M

**Total Value Of Additional Rate Reductions By The 5th Year Of The Plan** 

\$1,653M

**Cumulative Total Additional Rate Reductions Over The Life Of The Plan** 

\$5,785M

<sup>\*</sup>Based On Total Industry 1993 Price Cap Revenues Of \$20.6B

### **ELIMINATION OF SHARING/LFAM**

- Breaks Last Link To ROR Regulation
- Trade-off For Higher Productivity/Upfront Rate Reduction
- Benefits From Eliminating Sharing
  - Strengthened incentives for efficiency
  - Diminished incentives for cross-subsidization
  - Reduces administrative complexity of price cap regulation
  - Establishes framework to accommodate further access reform of rule changes to reflect intensified competition; for example:
    - » Increased downward pricing flexibility
    - » Selective deregulation of services deemed to be fully competitive
    - » Risks and rewards of new service offerings or voluntary infrastructure development (e.g., video dial tone) borne entirely by LEC

#### OTHER PRICE CAP REFORM ISSUES

#### **ISSUE**

#### SPRINT's POSITION

BASKETS AND BANDS

• EXOGENOUS COST CHANGE RULE

- INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENTS
- RATE OF RETURN REPRESCRIPTION
- NEW SERVICES
- SERVICE QUALITY, INFRASTRUCTURE MONITORING, AND NETWORK RELIABILITY

- No Changes in Access Baskets and Bands Beyond Those Needed To Implement Zone Density and the RIC Phase-down
- IX Basket Should Not be Subject to Price Caps (Cap Rates at Existing Levels)
- Oppose Proposal to Differentiate Between "Accounting" and "Economic" Cost Changes
- Continue Case-by-Case Review
- Sprint Reform Plan Provides Appropriate Incentives
- Oppose Mandates
- Moot Issue With Elimination of Sharing
- Even Without Elimination of Sharing, 11.25% Still Reasonable
- No Change in Rules Needed at This Time
- Current Reporting Requirements Are Adequate